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catalogue was received here on 21/1/32  
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21/1/32

January 1st, 1932.

Nr. 3.

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## WEEKLY LIST

OF

25/1/32 EARLY MEDICAL BOOKS:

# STANDARD WORKS

OF

## PIONEERS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

FROM 1478 TO 1850 (A-H)

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### ONE OF THE VERY FIRST WORKS ON EMBRYOLOGY APPARENTLY HITHERTO UNRECORDED.

87. AEGIDIUS COLUMNA, Romanus. De formatione humani corporis. Tractatus de formatione humani corporis in utero matris. 58 leaves. Fine woodcut-title showing amoretti and animals. 8vo. Venice, Pentius de Leuco, 1523. Swiss Frs. 675. —

**ONE OF THE VERY FIRST WORKS ON EMBRYOLOGY, APPARENTLY NOT QUOTED AND NOT DESCRIBED BY THE BIBLIOGRAPHERS. OF OUTSTANDING RARITY.**

We cannot find any copy of this work recorded in the catalogues of Old Medical Books of the last twenty years. No copy in the Bibliotheca Osleriana.

The unique reference of this work we are able to find, is in the catalogue of the 'Surgeon Library', Washington, which describes an undated Paris-edition (about 1515-1520), with a slightly different title and the here offered edition of our work. To our knowledge, there exists no edition of this work in the 15th century, therefore the undated Paris-edition and the edition here offered are doubtless the **very first editions ever printed.**

The editor, 'Frater Augustinus Montifalconius, eremita Augustinianus', tells us in the preface (dated Venice, 1522) on his intention to edit Aegidius Columna's De humani corporis formatione, as follows: "... librum, quem etsi quispiam forte a professione religiosi alienum esse calumniabitur, ex hoc tamen intelliget Egidium Romanum Columnam, nullum scientiarum genus latuisse ... sed que maxime necessarium ad phisicas disciplinas traduntur....".

The contents of the work are **strictly embryological.** The book has been divided into 25 chapters, of which we quote the followings: "In quo ponuntur opiniones medicorum quae in spermate feminae est virtus activa ad formationem foetus. Quomodo mulier impregnari possit sine emissionem spermatis. Quomodo femina in utero matris tardius format quae masculus: sed extra uterum citius perficitur et completur. Quomodo puer sive fetus triplici pellicula sive triplici membrana involvitur. Quomodo embrione in primo formantur membra principalia. In quo agitur quae causa sit masculinitatis et quae feminitatis et unde est quae non semper agens assimilatur sibi passum quae non semper generantur masculi. Etc. etc."

Aegidius Columna, probably a member of the noble Colonna-family, born at Rome in 1247, became the head of the order of the Augustinian Eremite Friars and later archbishop of Bourges; he died at Avignon in 1316. He is known as author of the "De regimine principum" and of some commentaries to Aristoteles' works (Hain 107-44). None of these commentaries includes his treatise on human embryology.

### ONE OF THE VERY FIRST BOOKS EVER PRINTED ON OBSTETRICS.

88. ALBERTUS MAGNUS. Secreta mulierum et virorum, cum expositione Henrici de Saxonia. Black letter. 28 lines. 56 leaves. Quarto. Half calf. (Venice, Adam von Rottweil), 1478. Frs. 1.250. —

Osler, Incunabula Medica, nr. 146. Gesamtkatalog 763. Hain 563. Proctor 4419. Brit. Mus. V, p. 249. Pellechet 368. **EXTREMELY RARE.** One of only ten books known from this early Venetian press. The dates connected with Adam von Rottweil are 1476-78, and 1480. — Probably Albertus Magnus' authorship for this work cannot be upheld. Deals with **generation**, foetus, birth, miscarriages, etc. Important for the history of **obstetrics**. — "Of the text of the De secretis mulierum (variously ascribed to Albertus Magnus and to Henricus de Saxonia in the early editions) only the first words in each chapter are quoted. The commentary is that found in Hain 566" (Br. Mus.).

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Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.



89. **ALBINUS**, Bern. S. *Tabulae sceleti et musculorum corporis humani*. 47 leaves. With 40 excellent plates, 12 of which outline plates. Royal folio. London, J. and P. Knapton, 1749.

Bound up with:

A complete system of the blood-vessels and nerves taken from Albinus' edition of Eustachius, also from Ruysch, Vieussens, Du Verney, Haller, Trew, etc. To which are prefixed three whole-length anatomical figures representing the external parts of the human body in both sexes. With 11 excellent plates, four of which outline plates. 17 leaves. Royal folio. London, J. Knapton, 1758.

Two different books in one vol. Half calf.

Frs. 325. —

Scarce.

Fine copies of two standard works in the history of anatomic illustration.

I: First London edition, not quoted by Choulant-Frank. "Albinus was the pioneer of a new epoch in human anatomy, an epoch during which all investigations, and especially those pertaining to osteology and myology, were carried out with the most perfect thoroughness and exactitude and with all the means then available".

II: Not quoted by Choulant-Frank; the copy described in the Cat. of the S. G. L. mentions only 8 plates, four of which outline. The three splendid additional plates show the external parts of man and woman and are engraved by Scotin. The other plates are engraved by S. C. Muller. Apparently first edition. — Fine copies of both books with the plates in unusually fresh impressions.

90. **ARGELLATA**, Petrus de. *Chirurgia*. Black letter. Two cols. 70 lines. 132 leaves, including the last blank leaf. Folio. Modern vellum. Venice, (Printer of Argellata, *Chirurgia*), 1499.

Frs. 775. —

Hain-Copinger-Reichling 1639. Hain 1638. Gesamt-Katalog 2324. Proctor 5703. Brit. Mus. V, p. 588. Voull. Berlin 4563. **OF GREAT RARITY.** This edition has been definitely assigned to the Printer of Argellata, *Chirurgia*. This press has produced only two books.

"Petrus de Argellata, d. 1423. Professor in Bologna, one of the most famous surgeons of the early fifteenth century; he was the author of *De chirurgia libri VI*, wherein the earlier literature is made careful use of. Argellata describes the most usual operations. His case-records are worthy of recognition, particularly in the section dealing with wound-treatment. In Book V, **gynaecology and obstetrics** are dealt with—noteworthy points are the incision in the linea alba in post-mortem Caesarean section" (Neuburger). — Very fresh, tall and sound copy.

"THE FOUNDER OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY". (Singer)

91. **ARISTOTELES**. *De animalibus*. *De natura animalium libri novem*. *De partibus animalium libri quattuor*. *De generatione animalium libri quinque*. Interprete Theodoro Gaza. Roman letter. 62 lines. 95 leaves. With many nice woodcut initials. Printer's device on black ground at the end. Folio. Half calf. Venice, Bartholomaeus de Zanis for Octavianus Scotus, 1495.

Frs. 375. —

Hain-Copinger 1703. Pellechet 1208. Proctor 5341. Brit. Mus. Cat. V, p. 433. Gesamtkatalog 2353. Vouilliéme, Berlin 4259. Only two copies in U. S. A. according to Census.

"In his three great biological works, the 'History of animals', the 'Parts of animals', and the 'Generation of animals', Aristoteles discusses many biological problems current to this very day. He laid the basis of the doctrine of organic evolution in his teaching concerning the 'scala naturae', he developed coherent theories of generation and heredity, and he founded comparative anatomy. Aristoteles' most extraordinary anatomical feat is his account of the placental development of the dogfish 'Mustelus laevis'. This would in itself be sufficient to establish the claim of Aristoteles in the front rank of observing naturalists" (Singer, Anatomy).

AUENBRUGGER'S "INVENTUM NOVUM", PARIS, 1770.

92. **AUENBRUGGER**, Leopold. — **ROZIERE DE LA CHASSAGNE**. *Manuel des pulmoniques ou traité complet de la poitrine, ou l'on trouve la théorie et les règles les plus simples pour combattre les maladies de cette cavité*. On y a joint: **AUENBRUGGER**. *NOUVELLE METHODE DE RECONNOITRE LES MALADIES INTERNES DE LA POITRINE PAR LA PERCUSSION DE CETTE CAVITE, TRADUITE DU LATIN D'AUENBRUGGER*. Two parts. Collation: Rozière's Manuel: 12 and 319 pp. Auenbrugger's treatise with particular title and own collation: 1 leaf, 4 and 60 pp. 8vo. Old vellum. Paris, Humaire, 1770.

Frs. 700. —

**EXCESSIVELY RARE.**

This French edition of that monumental work which from its first edition in 1761 remained unappreciated and unobserved until its revival through Corvisart in 1808, is only mentioned by Neuburger in his study on Auenbrugger (1922) and unknown to the other bibliographers. Except the Vienna-Latin-edition of 1763 (copies of which are quite undiscoverable and equally rare as copies of the 1761 first edition) and a Latin reprint in Wasserberg's "Fasciculus", 1775, our present edition of 1770 is the only one of this fundamental work between 1761 and 1808. "Auenbrugger's little book is the first record of the use of immediate percussion of the chest in diagnosis, based upon observation verified by postmortem experiences and experiment. The work remained unnoticed until Corvisart took it up in 1808" (Garrison).

No copy of this first French edition has been offered for sale, to our knowledge, since many years! — First title insignificantly clipped at top margin.

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.

SOLD



93. (AUENBRUGGER). — CORVISART, J. N. Essai sur les maladies et les lésions organiques du coeur et des gros vaisseaux. 36 pp., 489 pp. 8vo. Original wrappers. Paris, 1818. Frs. 120. —

"The most important French treatise on cardiac disease after Senac's" (Garrison). This edition is of particular interest as containing for the first time some simplifications and improvements of Auenbrugger's method.



MONUMENTAL EDITION OF AVICENNA'S CANON.

94. AVICENNA. Canonis libri. Tabula dubiorum Gentilis Fulginatis cum supplementis Jacobi de Partibus ac Johannis Matthei de Gradi. Four stout volumes. Collation (in order of the publication of the volumes): 8 leaves, 286 leaves, 6 leaves; 6 leaves, 226 and 85 leaves; 8 leaves, 276 leaves; 6 leaves, leaves 277-587. With six fine, very large woodcuts showing Avicenna with his commentator Gentile da Foligno and a multitude of nice woodcut initials of different sizes. Folio. Bound in old manuscr.-vellum. Venice, "Haeredes Octaviani Scoti", April 7, 1520, July 3, 1520, January 22, 1522. Frs. 360. —

Prince d'Essling, Livres à Figures Vénitiens, III, 2069, 2070, 2071. This standard-edition of that monumental work is unknown to Choulant, Campbell (Arabian medicine) and there is no copy in the Bibliotheca Osleriana or in the Surgeon's Library, Washington.

"Avicenna's Canon is the huge, unwieldy storehouse of learning, in which the author attempts to codify the whole medical knowledge of his time, and to square its facts with the systems of Galen and Aristotle. Written in clear and attractive style, this gigantic tome became a fountainhead of authority in the Middle-Ages, for Avicenna's elaborated train of reasoning, a miracle of syllogism in its way, appealed particularly to the medieval mind, and indeed set the pace for its movement in many directions" (Garrison).

There are light waterstains on upper margins of several leaves, otherwise a sound and absolutely complete copy of this gigantic work.

Complete copies, as ours, containing all parts of this work which was issued in different years, are **VERY RARE**. — See reproduction hereby.



Avicenna, Canon, 1520-22, nr. 94 (greatly reduced).

THE FIRST WORK ON CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

95. BAGELLARDUS, Paulus. Opusculum recens natum de morbis puerorum, cum appendicibus Petri Toleti. — Oddo de Oddi. De prandii et coenae ratione. — Toleti de podagra. 8 leaves, 238 pp., 1 leaf. 8vo. Lyons, Germ. Rose for J. Barbous, 1538. Frs. 300. —

**Very rare. First octavo-edition of the first treatise on diseases of children.**

Sudhoff, Paediatric XXI-II. Ruhraeh, Pediatrics of the Past, p. 576 (under Toletus).

"The work is divided into two parts: the first is on the management of infants in the first months; the second is in twenty-two chapters, which in the edition of Toletus are each followed by an appendix by that worthy writer. Toletus was born in 1502, studied in Montpellier where he and Rabelais were friends together; later he settled in Lyons, where he was physician to the Hôtel Dieu. — Appended to the Bagellardus text will be found what may be regarded as the most important part of his book, his own consideration of diseases not mentioned by Bagellardus. Bound in the same volume (our 1538 edition) are several letters and other writings of no pediatric interest" (Ruhraeh who gives a full translation of our edition from the Latin into English).

96. BICHAT, Xavier. Anatomie générale appliquée à la physiologie et à la médecine. 4 vols. 8vo. Half calf. Paris, 1801. Frs. 60. —

**First edition** of this important work. "Bichat was the earliest nineteenth century exponent of anatomy and of scientific medicine in France and the creator of descriptive anatomy. He was the favorite pupil of the surgeon Desault. His work on **General Anatomy** applied to physiology and medicine opened out an entirely new field for anatomists, that of a detailed description of the parts and tissues of the body in health and disease" (Garrison).

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.



ONE OF THE RAREST AND MOST IMPORTANT BOOKS  
IN ALL MEDICAL LITERATURE.

97. BERENGARIO, Jacopo, da Carpi. *Isagogae breves, in anatomiam humani corporis*. Roman letter. 80 leaves. With 23 full-page woodcuts. *Fine woodcut title showing in the bottom part a dissection*. Printer's device on black ground at the end. Quarto. Fine modern morocco. Bologna, Benedictus Hectoris, 1523.

Frs. 3.000. —

OF UTMOST RARITY AND IMPORTANCE.

**THE RAREST OF THE VERY FEW PREVESALIAN ANATOMICAL WORKS. EVEN IN THE GREATEST MEDICAL LIBRARIES COPIES OF THIS WORK ARE NOT TO BE FOUND.**

No complete copy of this 1523 edition has been offered for sale since many years.

Choulant-Frank, p. 140. Unknown to Choulant, *Graphische Inkunabeln*, Singer, Fasciculo, vol. I, fig. 60 and others. The present work is the second edition of the *Isagoge*, which was first published in 1522, by the same printer. **This second edition is enlarged by 8 leaves of text (detailed index) and three important additional woodcuts.** The '*Isagogae*' is an anatomic compendium intended to take the place of Mundinus' Compendium (published 1521), and is superior to the latter. The first six plates represent the abdominal muscles, praiseworthy for their anatomical fidelity. Plate 7 represents the figure of a sitting woman; behind her a bed-curtain. Plate 8 shows the schematic uteri (See Singer, Fasciculo, figure 74). **Plates 9, 10 and 11 are newly added in this edition** and show the anatomy of the heart (plate 11 is reproduced by Singer, fig. 60). Plate 12 shows the Dura Mater and the Centrum medullae cerebri. Plate 13 and 14 represent the spinal column. Plates 15 and 16 show the anatomy of the arm. Plate 17 represent the anatomy of the leg and the foot. Plates 18, 19 and 20 show a man with a rope in his hand, representing the superficial muscular layer of the front of the whole body; the side view of a muscle-manikin and the superficial muscular layer of the back of a man, holding an axe in his left hand. Plates 21 and 22 represent skeletons. Plate 23, the bones of the hand and foot.

A few insignificant, light waterstains on last leaves, but a **very fine and fresh copy, practically not at all clipped—a very remarkable fact for any edition of this precious work.** — See reproduction hereby.



Berengario, *Isagogae*, 1523, nr. 97 (greatly reduced).

A MASTERPIECE OF ANATOMIC ILLUSTRATION.

98. CALDANI, L. *Icones anatomicae. Tabulas selegerunt L. M. A. et Fl. Caldani. Iconum explicatio*. Four vols. (plates) in *elephant folio* and five vols. (text), containing five parts, in large 4to. Collation: Text: 310, 336, 264 pp., 277 and 426 (badly numbered 424) pp. *With two fine portraits of the two editors on the title, engraved frontispiece showing a landscape and opening of corpse and 264 beautiful full-page plates and 196 outline plates, altogether 460 plates.* Original half calf. Venice, 1801-1814.

Frs. 425. —

Choulant-Frank p. 327-28.

A fine and complete copy of this splendid collection which comprises the **very best anatomic engravings that had been published up to that date.**

The anatomic plates begin with a histologic plate, from original preparations and after Albinus, Monro, Scarpa, and Cruikshank. Then follow representations of the bones after Albinus, the female skeleton after Soemmering, the teeth after John Hunter, the ligaments after Floriano Caldani's work. The second volume contains representations of the muscles after Albinus, the skin from original preparations and after Ruysch, Ledermueller, Albinus, W. Hunter, Haase, Loder, the eye, the ear, the olfactory organ, the tongue, the viscera, the sexual organs and the fetus, etc. The third vol. comprises representations of the pregnant uterus and the embryos; the heart; arteries and veins; the portal vein; the thoracic duct. The fourth contains the lymphatics after Mascagni; the brain after Vieq d'Azyr, the nerves from original preparations and after Meckel, Lobstein, Scarpa, etc. *All the plates are beautifully finished in the size of the originals* (Ch. Frk). — All the plates with uncut edges. *Complete copy of this monumental work.*

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.



99. **CARDANUS**, Hieronymus. *Opera Omnia*, cura Car. Sponii. 10 volumes. *With portrait of the author and many woodcuts.* Folio. Old vellum. Lyons, Huguetan and Ravaud, 1663.

Frs. 425. —

Brunet I, 1572. Riccardi I, cols. 256-260, with particular description.

**First and unique edition of the collected works of Cardanus, one of the most interesting personalities of the Italian renaissance and one of the most learned men of the 16th century.**

**Complete copies of the "Opera" are very rare and we cannot trace but one complete copy offered for sale since many years.**

"Geronimo Cardano (1501-76), a medical graduate of Padua, practised medicine and professed mathematics at Milan and was professor of medicine successively at Pavia and Bologna. Cardan made his mark with his treatise on arithmetic. His best work is his natural history (*De subtilitate rerum*), which shows remarkable insight into biologic phenomena, and is evolutionary in its tendency. It contains a device for teaching the blind to read and write by the sense of touch, which is not very different from the modern invention of Braille" (Garrison).

The ten stout volumes in folio contain about 130 different works, part of which unpublished until these times. **The medical part comprises four volumes. — A fine, and absolutely complete copy of this gigantic work.**

100. **CHIRURGIA**. *De chirurgia scriptores*. (Edited by Knr. Gesner). 10 leaves, 408 badly numbered leaves, 2 leaves, 19 leaves. **With many fine woodcuts, six of which are full-page.** Folio. In the fine original binding of richly decorated half vellum showing three different borders. Zurich, A. and J. Gesner, 1555. Frs. 275. —

Choulant, Handbuch, p. 418. Very esteemed collection, containing the following **standard works of surgery**: Tagaultius, *Institutiones chirurgicae*; Hollerius, *Institutiones chirurgicae*; Marianus Sanctus, *Compendium chirurgicae*; Angelus Bologninus, *De cura ulcerum exteriorum*; Blondus, *De partibus ietu sectis, de origine morbi Gallici deque ligni Indioi proprietate*; Maggi, *De vulneribus sclopetorum curatione*; Ferri, *De sclopetorum vulneribus*; Orbasius, *De laqueis, de machinamentis*; Iacobus Dondius, *Remedia chirurgica*. At the end an extensive bio-bibliographical account of the most celebrated surgeons of all times, by Gesner. — Two insignificant repairs in the upper margins of the last two leaves of the index, but **an exceptionally fine and tall copy in the same fresh and untouched condition as just issued from the press. — See reproduction hereby.**



*Chirurgiae scriptores, Zuerich, 1555, nr. 100 (reduced).*

101. **COLOMBO**, Realdo. *De re anatomica libri XV*. 4 leaves, 495 pp. 8vo. Old limp vellum. Paris, Aegidius Guillius, 1562. Frs. 185. —

"The textbook of Columbus, though retrograding at some points from the Vesalian standpoint, yet often exhibits real advances. Columbus is particularly strong on regional anatomy, and his descriptions of the Mediastinum, of the Pleura, and of the Peritoneum are far ahead of anything that had preceded him. The chapter on vivisection is good and clear. The attention that Columbus gives to the movements of the heart and lungs is important as showing the interest in these subjects at the Padovan School forty years before Harvey came there. Columbus **demonstrated experimentally that the blood passes from the lung into the pulmonary vein**" (Singer). — The right-hand margins (especially towards the end) show waterstains and a wormhole, except that a fresh copy with wide margins. — **Rare.**

102. **DESCARTES**, Renè. *De homine*. Latinitate donatus a Fl. Schuyt. 18 leaves, 124 pp. 2 leaves. **With 10 excellent anatomical plates, over 50 engravings and woodcuts.** 4to. Half vellum. Leyde, 1664. Frs. 115. —

**Rare edition of this eminent work on physiology.**

"This book is usually regarded as **the first European text-book on physiology**. It treats of the human body as a material machine, directed by a rational soul located in the pineal gland. — *Descartes grasped the dynamic importance of Harvey's discovery*, but, like all his contemporaries was a theoretic Galenist ascribing the movements of the heart to its internal fire" (Garrison).

The plate of the heart is one of the few examples in medical book illustration, where anatomic relations are represented by superimposed pictures. Our copy *contains* the two inserted leaves "Ad amicum" which are generally wanting.

**Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.**

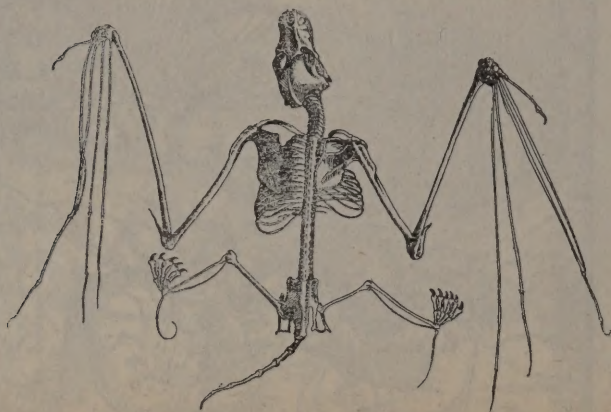


# COITER'S STANDARD WORK ON ZOOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

103. (COITER, Volcher). — COLOMBO, M. R. — SCHENCK, J. A. *Anatomia*. Erstlichen durch R. Columbum in Latein begriffen, anjetzo in Teutsche Sprach versetzt. MIT ANGEFUEGTER ZUGAAB DARINN SCELETA BRUTA dem Leben nachgebildet sind. Durch J. A. Schenckium. 4 leaves, 274 pp., (badly numbered), 1 table. WITH 40 FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS AND FOUR SMALLER FIGURES, 26 of which illustrate the Anatomy of Colombo and 18, WHICH CONTAIN THE FIGURES OF COITER ON ZOOLOGICAL ANATOMY. De Bry's device on the title. Folio. Modern vellum. Frankfurt a. M., Matthias Becker for Theodor de Bry, 1608-1609. Frs. 925. —

## EXCEEDINGLY RARE.

Choulant-Frank, p. 210, is the only bibliographer who mentions our edition, in his treatise on Coiter. On Colombo



Coiter, anatomia, 1608, nr. 103, (very greatly reduced, original size 160 × 110 mm.).

and his *Anatomia* confer for particulars to nr. 101 of this catalogue. The present edition is the *very first German edition of Colombo's work*, edited by Schenck. The special feature and the intrinsic value of our work consists in the fact that the second part contains **Coiter's most famous figures relating to zoological anatomy**. The present edition, edited by Schenck, is the **unique edition, except the undiscoverable original edition of 1575, to contain Coiter's figures of animal skeletons**.

"In the years 1573 and 1575 Coiter published volumes containing a great number of original and important observations. They are the **first books definitely devoted to comparative studies**, and they place him very high among the great anatomical pioneers. Coiter's main achievement, however, is a systematic account of the skeletons of a large variety of animals. These are well and accurately figured, and their homologies and affinities carefully described. This part of his work is particularly deserving of wider recognition. Coiter gives descriptions of the skeleton of the goat, horse, pig, badger, squirrel, hedgehog, mole, bat, lizard, frog, and tortoise. He has a good

chapter on the skeletons of birds and he reproduces figures of the parrot, cock, woodpecker, crane, cormorant, and other birds. **The great rarity of the works of Coiter has constantly militated against their study**" (Singer). — Very insignificantly browned, but a splendid copy of this extremely rare work. — See reproduction hereby.

104. DIOSCORIDES, IN GREEK. *De materia medica libri sex*. 11 leaves, 243 (badly numbered 235) leaves, 1 leaf. With the Aldus anchor on first and last leaf. Large 8vo. Old red calf, back gilt (19th cent. binding). Venice, (in aedibus Aldi et Andreae Soceri), 1518. Frs. 225. —

Brunet II, 733. Pritzel 2292. Choulant, Handbuch, 78.

**VERY RARE.** Second Greek edition of Dioscorides, only preceded by the extremely rare edition of 1499, beautifully printed by Aldus' press in his famous Greek letters. With Latin preface by Franciscus Asulanus, and notes. — First leaf carefully mounted, a very few insignificant traces of use, but a fine copy. Book-plate: John Hyde

105. ESTIENNE (STEPHANUS), Charles. *De dissectione partium corporis humani libri tres*. 12 leaves, 375 pp. With 62 excellent full-page anatomical woodcuts, many smaller woodcuts in the text and initial letters on criblé ground; printer's device. Folio. Old calf (slightly worn, corners damaged). Paris, Simon de Colines, 1545. Frs. 725. —

## Editio princeps.

Choulant-Frank, p. 152-155. De Lint, p. 41.

"This book is one of our best sources for estimating the state of anatomy immediately preceding Vesalius" (Singer).

"The most fully illustrated of the pre-Vesalian anatomies is that of Charles Estienne (1503-64). The illustrations are the earliest, except those of Leonardo, in which whole systems venous, arterial, or nervous are shown. Estienne's best department is, perhaps, that of arthrology and he has good descriptions, of the clavicular joints, of the temporo-maxillary articulation and of the joints and ligaments of the spine. He was the first to remark upon the valves in the veins. He gives much attention to the form of the muscles, drawn separated from their attachments. Most remarkable of his observations is that of the canal in the spinal cord. He lays much emphasis on glands. He injected the blood-vessels with air. He has a fairly correct figure of the spleen" (Singer).

Very small blank piece of the title-page cut off and substituted by old paper by an early hand. A few insignificant wormholes through the inner margins of a very few leaves, but an exceptionally fine and spotless copy with the woodcuts in finest impressions.

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses.



106. **FABRY OF HILDEN** (Fabricius Hildanus), Wilhelm. *Opera omnia*. 12 leaves, 1044 pp., 10 leaves. *With fine engraved frontispiece, one copper-plate and numerous interesting woodcuts* (medical and surgical implements, pictures of operations and anatomical diagrams) in the text. Folio. Half vellum. Frankfurt, J. Beyer, 1646. Frs. 65. —

Good edition of the collected works.

"Fabry is usually regarded as the '**Father of German Surgery**'. His most important work in his 'Century of Surgical Cases', the best collection of case-records of the time. He showed that head injuries may cause insanity, extracted an iron splinter from the eye with a magnet, explored the auditory canal with a speculum of his invention, and described the first field-chest of drugs for army use, etc." (Garrison). — Browned as usual, but good copy.

107. **FALLOPPI**, Gabriele. *Observationes anatomicae*. 136 leaves, including the last two blank leaves. 8vo. Old limp vellum. Paris, B. Turrisanus, 1562. Frs. 175. —

"Fallopianus" 'Anatomical Observations' contain descriptions of the tubes named after him, and of the ovaries and of the round ligaments. Fallopius gave the scientific names that they now bear to the vagina and placenta. He introduced into anatomy the terms Cochlea, Labyrinth, Hard and Soft Palate, and Velum Palati. He rendered the first account of the Chorda Tympani, of the semi-circular canals, and the sphenoidal sinuses and of the 'acqueduct', named 'Fallopian'. His descriptions of the trigeminal auditory, and glosso-pharyngeal nerves were the best up to their time" (Singer, *Evolution of Anatomy*). — **Vesalius'** name appears on nearly each page of the book. — Upper margins of some leaves waterstained. Good copy of this rare Paris-edition of this work.

### THE FIRST REALLY IMPORTANT WORK ON DENTISTRY.

108. **FAUCHARD**, Pierre. *Le chirurgien dentiste ou traité des dents ou l'on enseigne les moyens de les entretenir propres et saines, de les embellir, d'en réparer la perte et de remédier à leurs maladies*. Two vols. 24 leaves, 456 pp., 16 leaves; 5 leaves, 346 pp., 12 leaves. *With portrait and 40 excellent copperplates*. Small 8vo. *In their fine original bindings of marbled calf, back gilt*. Paris, J. Mariette, 1728. Frs. 620. —

**VERY RARE.**

**EDITIO PRINCEPS OF THE FIRST REALLY IMPORTANT WORK IN THE HISTORY OF DENTISTRY.**

Sudhoff, *Zahnheilkunde*, pp. 189-195, with 6 reproductions: "Fauchard's 'Chirurgien dentiste' bedeutet geradezu eine Epoche in dem Wissen und Können des Zahnarztes. Mit dem Erscheinen dieses Werkes hat die Geburtsstunde der modernen Zahnheilkunde geschlagen".

"Fauchard's, Hunter's and Pfaff's works are the most important in the history of dentistry" (Garrison).

Copies of the first edition of this monumental work are extremely rare. Our copy - entirely complete - is in irreproachable state of conservation and in its untouched original bindings.

119. **FRACASTORO**, Girolamo. *Opera omnia*. 8, 213 leaves, 1 leaf, 14 leaves. *With the portrait of Fracastoro and several small woodcuts in the text*. 4to. Venice, 1584. — **MENCKENIUS**, Fr. O. *De vita Fracastorii*. 229 pp. *With médaillon-portrait of Fracastoro*. 4to. Leipzig, 1731. *Two works bound together*. Old calf. Frs. 70. —

I: "Fracastoro's medical fame rests on that most celebrated of medical poems '**Syphilis sive Morbus Gallicus**' which sums up the contemporary dietetic and therapeutic knowledge of the time, recognizes a venereal cause, and gave the disease its present name; he states in his treatise "De contagione", with wonderful clairvoyance, the modern theory of infection by microörganism and gives also the first authentic account of typhus fever". Besides these two books are also contained in the "Opera omnia": *Homo centricorum*, *de anima*, *de vini temperatura sententia*, *de sympathia et antipathia*, etc. — II: Very exhaustive bibliography on Fracastoro. — Upper blank margin of the title of the first work repaired, the second work browned, otherwise good copies.

110. **GALENUS.-SYLVIVS**, Jacobus and Gregorius, Martinus. *De usu partium corporis humani libri XVII, Nicolao Regio Calabro interprete*. Castigati per J. Sylvium et M. Gregorium. — *Acc. J. Sylvii Isagoge*. 12 leaves, 470 pp., 1 leaf. Some nice woodcut initial letters. Printer's devices. *Stout folio*. Modern half vellum. Paris, Chr. Wechel, 1538. Frs. 125. —

**THE VERY FIRST ANATOMICAL WORK.**

"In that remarkable work (Uses of the parts of the body of man), vastly influential in the ages which followed, Galen seeks to prove that the organs are so well constructed, and in such perfect relation to the functions to which they minister, that it is impossible to imagine anything better.... In the case of Galen himself, who came as a pioneer of this belief, it was a novel presentation of the World which was thus still worth exploring. Galen explored it, and his Anatomy-within certain limits-was exact". (Singer, *Anatomy*). — This early edition of Galen's anatomical work is edited by Sylvius (1478-1555). "There can be no doubt that Sylvius was a very able exponent and a man with great capacity for systematic statement" (Singer). — Finely printed by Wechel's early Paris-press. — A few insignificant brownstains, but a tall copy of that early edition. Some interesting marginal annotation by a very early hand. **Scarce.**

111. **GALENUS.-SYLVIVS**, Jacobus. *De motu musculorum libri duo, Nicolao Leonicensio interprete*. Illustratus per J. Sylvium. 38 pp., 1 leaf. Large woodcut initials. Printer's device. Folio. Modern half vellum. Paris, Ch. Wechel, 1537. Frs. 85. —

**THE FIRST MONOGRAPH ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MUSCLE.**

"Galen was probably the first to observe that after excision from the body a muscle may still contract when appropriately stimulated (mechanically). We have in these experiments of Galen a clear attempt to apply the

Prices in Swiss Francs including all incidental export expenses:



results obtained experimentally by stimulation of excised muscle to the clinical problem of spasticity and contraction, and the suggestion which Galen makes is singularly reminiscent of a modern controversy: "spastic contraction results from continuous stimulation". (Fulton, Muscular contraction). To Leoniceus we are indebted for the first translation into Latin of Galen's *De motu musculorum*. — Beautifully printed by Wechel's famous Paris-Press. Large copy. **Rare.**

112. **LE GALLOIS, Julien.** *Expériences sur le principe de la vie, sur celui des mouvements du cœur et sur le siège de ce principe.* 3 leaves, 24, 364 pp. With plate. 8vo. Fine original binding of full brown marbled calf. Paris, 1812. Frs. 115. —

**First edition of this important work.** — "Le Gallois (1770-1814) is principally remembered today by his 'Expériences sur le principe de la vie', in which he was the first, after Borelli, to revive the neurogenic theory of the heart's action. He maintained that the motor power of the heart is a principle or force contained throughout the spinal cord, and transmitted to the heart by the branches of the sympathetic nerve". (Garrison). — **With autograph dedication by Le Gallois to Hallé**, physician at the University of Paris, known for his translation of Goodwin's work on respiration.

113. **GLISSON, Fr.** *Anatomia hepatis. Acc. nonnulla de lymphæ ductibus.* 24 leaves, 423 pp., 9 leaves. *With engraved frontisp., two folding plates and a few small cuts in the text.* 16mo. Original vellum. Amsterdam, 1665. Frs. 75. —

"Glisson, in his *Anatomia hepatis* gave the **first accurate description of the capsule of the liver** investing the portal vein (Glisson's capsule) and its blood-supply". (Garrison).

114. **GUENTHER OF ANDERNACH.** — Galenus. *De anatomicis administrationibus libri novem.* Joanne Andernaco interprete. 446 pp., 1 leaf, 16 leaves. Printer's device (repeated). 16mo. Half vellum. Lyons, G. Rovillius, 1551. Frs. 115. —

"Guenther's *Anatomical Institutions* according to Galen (later edited by Vesalius, who was Guenther's pupil), give along with the best survey of the humanistic Prevesalian anatomy" (Singer). This edition is of particular interest as containing **some very early mentions of VESALIUS' FABRICA** and corrections based on Vesalius' work. One of the very first mentions made by a contemporarian on Vesalius' *Fabrica*. — Some wormholes repaired, some waterstains. **Rare.**

115. **GUILLIÉ.** *Essai sur l'instruction des aveugles.* 280 pp. *With frontispiece and 24 plates engraved by Dubois showing blinds exercising different professions.* Large 8vo. Original half calf. Paris, imprimé par les aveugles, 1820. Frs. 60. —

This work is one of the **very first attempts of printed blind-writing**, 20 years before Braille's invention of a special alphabet for blind. — **With autograph inscription of the author:** "M<sup>gr</sup>. le Cardinal de La Luzerne, Hommages d'auteur Guillié was director of the "Institution Royale des Jeunes Aveugles" in Paris. The work mentions: 1) The instruction of the blind. 2) The philanthropical deeds regarding the blind up to that date. 3) The first attempt and progress of quite special graphical art for blinds."

116. **HALES, St.** *Haemastatique, ou la statique des animaux: expériences hydrauliques faites sur des animaux.* 12 leaves, 348 pp., 2 leaves. *With plate.* 4to. Half vellum. Geneva, 1744. Frs. 28. —

Brunet III, 19. First French edition. This is **the most important work on the mechanical relations of blood pressure**, marking the first real progress in the physiology of the circulation since Harvey and Poiseuille.

#### HARVEY'S DE MOTU CORDIS.

117. **HARVEY, William.** *De motu cordis et sanguinis in animalibus anatomica exercitatio. Cui accesserunt Johannis Walaei epistolæ duæ, quibus Harveji doctrina roboratur.* 6 leaves, 227 pp. *With two engraved folding plates.* 12mo. Original boards. Padova, Sardi, 1643. Frs. 675. —

Keynes, Harvey, nr. 4 with reproduction of the title (quoting only seven copies). **Of greatest rarity.**

**Third independent edition of this epochal Work, only preceded by the exceedingly rare editions of Frankfurt, 1628 and Leyden, 1639.** The first edition printed in Italy.

The first edition of the *De motu cordis* to contain Walaeus' important contribution to Harvey's discovery.

"The name that stands out in bold relief in the 17th cent. for its influence upon modern medicine is preeminently that of Harvey and indeed, is second only to that of Vesalius in importance of service. Even as Vesalius broke away from the Galenical theories of anatomy, so Harvey opened up a new and independent concept with regard to the circulation, which from the time of Galen had led so many physicians astray". (Bishop, *History of cardiology*, Medical Life. vol. 33, nr. 9, 1926).

118. **HARVEY, W.** *Exercitationes anatomicae de motu cordis et sanguinis circulatione. Acc. Dissertatio de corde Jacobi de Back.* 16 leaves, 285 pp., 9 leaves, 252 pp., 12 leaves. *With engraved frontispiece and two full page engravings in the text.* 12mo. Modern brown morocco, gilt edges. Rotterdam, Leers, 1660. Frs. 375. —

**Very rare edition of Harvey's de motu cordis with de Back's dissertatio de corde.** — Confer for particulars the preceding item. Keynes, Harvey, nr. 9. — De Back, (physician at Amsterdam), was one of the first adherents of Harvey's theories. Dedicated with a long preface to Harvey, this work is written in entire harmony with the Harveian principles.

Continued in the next Weekly List nr. 4 from Harvey to Vesalius.